

proving how near a dauntless explorer may be to success without succeeding, and we can well enter into his feelings of disappointment at the proper means failing him when triumph seemed within his grasp. His great object after leaving Ujiji was to follow the Luabala to its mouth. This was destined not to fall to him; but it is interesting to note how even his failure helps the cause of science. In the first place, he found an outlet from Lake Tanganyika which he appears to be certain falls into the Luabala. The elevation of the lake at the point of outlet he found to be lower than that of the Upper White Nile, and the presumption that the Luabala is the Congo is therefore strengthened by the negative that it is not the Nile. The great verification, however, remains. Livingstone, who declared that the great river at the most northerly point he saw it had ceased its westing, was probably led into a generalization which, great as his experience was, may easily prove deceptive. To Mr. Henry M. Stanley, therefore, the task, with all its possibilities, is still open. The news of the latter which reached Lieutenant Cameron at Nyangwe as late as Mr. Stanley's visit to King Mtesa's Court, of which the *HERALD* readers have been fully informed by Mr. Stanley's letters. We still think the rumors of desertions from Stanley's command exaggerated. Undoubtedly his passage from the Albert Nyanza region to the Luabala is fraught with danger, particularly on account of the Egyptian war operations under Colonel Gordon. The murder of Colonel Bellefons, the bearer of Stanley's last despatches, sufficiently indicates the character and present temper of the natives of that region. Still, where the chances of success are only one in a dozen, we have great faith in the dash, perseverance and fertility of resource of Mr. Stanley to eliminate the doubtful element.

QUEEN MARY.—The approaching production of Tennyson's drama at the Lyceum Theatre, London, revives the interest in the poet laureate's dramatic work. The play will undergo considerable cutting, and our London correspondents' review of its really strong points and the portions that, though beautiful in themselves, have no bearing on the plot, will be read with interest just now.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Historian Bancroft likes to ride horseback. Queen Victoria is daily becoming more homely. Roscoe Conkling smokes every afternoon when he is driving.

The French have a present fondness for Russian literature.

Senator Edmunds is staid, bilious, scholarly, dignified and partisan.

Prince Bismarck is said to intend to pass the spring at Lahr, on the Rhine.

General McClellan is talked of as colonel of the Fifth Maryland Regiment.

Mark Twain wears a Spanish cloak, and though he is rich, he dresses slovenly.

Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, has a smooth, sweet voice, like bread and milk.

Ex-Congressman Jim Kavanagh, of the "Far West," has begun to practice law in New York.

Longfellow writes a letter of praise of McDermott's "Do Not Sing that Song Again."

English, of Connecticut, is ahead for the nomination for Vice President on the democratic ticket.

Norristown Herald:—There is plenty of game in the Black Hills. "Seven-up" and "poker" predominate.

A majority among the Scotch and Irish members of Parliament are strongly in favor of a woman's franchise.

Cardinal Manning says the cause of total abstinence has spread rapidly among the Irish population of the metropolis.

Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, arrived in the city yesterday morning and returned to Washington by the evening train.

Newton Booth, of whom so much was expected a year ago, has fallen into a common place and is no longer spoken of as the coming man.

The so-called "croakers" in a community are really the wholesome critics of a community. Their timid, healthy prophecies are usually correct.

In Washington the Methodist and the Episcopal churches are most numerous. The next in order are the Catholic, the Presbyterian and the Baptist churches.

The minority in the Virginia Republican Convention were first in favor of Bristow, but seeing the drift of affairs they actively reading the *HERALD* they went for Conkling.

Julian Hawthorne, son of the great novelist, has thick lips. The father looked like a dilettante Daniel Webster, and it is no wonder if the son looks like Pauline Markham.

A Yankee lady the other day took her favorite but dead cat to a William Street man to be stuffed. "I don't mind a quarter," said she, "so put in plenty of sage and parsley."

There are but few of the larger cities of the world whose streets and avenues are so utterly destitute of trees, fountains, monuments, statues or other ornaments as those of San Francisco.

The Atlanta (Ga.) Times insists that no member of Congress should be a delegate to the St. Louis Democratic Convention, on the ground that the President ought not to be a mere creature of Congress.

Mr. Charles G. Fulton, editor of the Baltimore American, writes a forcible letter against the policy of choosing an office-holder's delegation from Maryland to Cincinnati. He says such a delegation would be hostile to the republican sentiment of the State, which is "almost unanimously in favor of Blaine and Bristow."

Virginia, the mother of Presidents, seems likely to be the place where the whig party is to be revived. The old line whigs do not want to remain among the democrats, and they hate to go to the republicans. They have no where to lay their heads. They call themselves "conservatives." They talk much of Henry Clay. Probably they will remain democrats.

The Russian mind, says a European critic, is rather given to enthusiastic reception or thoroughgoing denial than to calm criticism and equitable appreciation, the resolution of epic heroes and dramatic "properly" into the sun and the moon, the thunder storm and the whirlwind, the dawn and the dew, has often been carried too far or not taken up at all.

There are judges of art or not judges of art. It is infinitely preferable to now, and Mr. Garnier, let us strongly that he set himself to imitate the rich thingy look old gilding acquires. The he contrived by painting all the portions that were to be of a deep yellow, and gilded merely the prominent surfaces, or such as would attract the light.

The San Francisco Chronicle, which never gets into a passion, replies to ex-Mayor Brown, of St. Louis, on the Chinese question, by saying that a tenth of the population of the Chinese Empire, if unrestrained in migration, would equal the white population of the United States, and it pertinently adds:—"We claim that our civilization is better than theirs—that the admitted fact that they can work cheaper than we and does not prove that we must give way to them."

A correspondent of the Boston Post says that Governor Lippitt and Senator Anthony paid out money for votes to secure the Legislature to the republicans at the recent election almost as freely as the republicans did in the recent New Hampshire campaign. Anthony's object being, of course, a re-election to the Senate; but it is claimed that he is by no means sure of his game, the prohibitionists having nearly half the Legislature and the democrats holding the balance of power. It is said that a paper is in circulation to secure the formation of a committee of forty to investigate the charges of bribery. The law is very severe as regards the briber, but provides no punishment for the bribed. This story, however, is hardly trustworthy, considering the character of the accused.

CABLE NEWS.

From All Parts of the Old World.

FRENCH ENTENTE WITH AMERICA.

The Parisian Democracy Affirms the Principle of Republicanism.

RUSO-AUSTRIAN UNION.

Eastern Insurgents in Partial Retirement Before the Turks.

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

FRENCH DEMOCRACY PREPARING FOR THE WORKMEN'S REPRESENTATION AT THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL—A GRAND FETE IN AID OF THE EXPENSES FUND—THREE THOUSAND PERSONS PRESENT—VICTOR HUGO ON RADICALISM UNION AND THE FRATERNITY OF THE REPUBLICAN PEOPLES.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.] PARIS, April 16, 1876.

I have just returned from the workmen's fete, held in the Theatre of the Chateau d'Eau, in aid of the fund which is being made up to enable a delegation of French workmen to proceed to America and attend the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia.

A CROWDED ATTENDANCE.

All the places were taken beforehand, mainly in consequence of an announcement that MM. Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc would speak. The audience numbered 5,000 well dressed, respectable looking persons, including a large number of females.

MUSIC.

The musical exercises were fine and the choruses in excellent ensemble.

M. LOUIS BLANC'S ADDRESS.

M. Louis Blanc opened the proceedings with a long speech, retracing the history of the working of republican institutions in America.

NATIONAL MAGNANIMITY.

A significant allusion to the "magnanimity which was shown by the North to the South after the war for secession" was enthusiastically cheered, as referring to the position of the amnesty question in France.

M. VICTOR HUGO'S ADDRESS.

M. Victor Hugo's speech was bitter, epigrammatic and eloquent. He covered the whole ground of European politics, concluding, thus:—"Ah! messieurs, all the efforts of despotism in favor of republican principles and the close fraternization of France and America."

INDUSTRY AND FREEDOM.

All the speakers extolled the people of the United States for their industry and activity, and for the example they gave of love of liberty. They set forth the advantages which would result from the proposed visit of the French workmen to America, and dwelt particularly on the progress of industry as a means of cementing the bonds of friendship between France and the United States.

MONEY RECEIPTS.

The receipts for admission to the meeting amounted to about \$1,400.

HOW THE CASH IS TO BE APPROPRIATED.

Half the proceeds are devoted to the fund for sending the delegation of workmen to Philadelphia, and the remainder to the relief of relatives of Communist convicts.

AN ENGLISH REPORT OF THE MEETING OF FRENCH INDUSTRIALS.

LONDON, April 17, 1876.

The *Standard's* Paris correspondent says 5,000 people attended the meeting addressed by MM. Hugo and Blanc yesterday.

M. BLANC'S DISCOURSE LAUDED.

M. Blanc's discourse on the Philadelphia Exhibition was exceedingly fine. It sketched the history of Philadelphia and made an appeal for amnesty which was received with the utmost enthusiasm. M. Blanc believed the Centennial Exhibition would complete the reconciliation of the North and South which was commenced by amnesty. American statesmen had exerted themselves to prevent hatred succeeding defeat. They understood that order would never be permanently re-established when it was not restored in the hearts of the vanquished. He stated France would be represented at Philadelphia by 2,000 exhibitors. It was also desired that 120 delegates of the workmen, representing sixty corporations, should be sent there. The sum voted by the municipality of Paris was barely sufficient to defray the expenses. He described the part France had taken in American colonization and American liberation, and declared that the Centennial was, in consequence thereof, a French *fete* and *fete* of human intellect, which could not fail to advance education and humanity.

Victor Hugo made an extravagant speech in eulogy of America. He declared America was indebted to France for the abolition of slavery. France would be indebted to America for Amnesty. The twentieth century would witness the United States of America clasping the United States of Europe in a brotherly embrace.

The orator was enthusiastically applauded.

A CHAMPION FRENCH POWER TO TAKE PART IN THE EXHIBITION.

M. Blanc, in the course of his speech, stated that Gessia, the champion French rower, had promised to take part in the regatta at Philadelphia and would take with him four companions, and if that number were unobtainable, two, or go alone.

THE COST OF EACH WORKMAN.

M. Blanc estimated the expenses of each workman delegated to the Centennial at \$500, and said it would be necessary to raise \$10,000 in addition to the sum voted by the municipality and the subvention which would probably be granted by the Chambers.

THE FRENCH CENTENNIAL DELEGATION.

The following letter has been addressed to the journalists of America by the delegation of French workmen elected to attend the Centennial Exhibition, and shows the anxiety they feel lest any rumors like the one referred to in the letter should cause the object of their visit to be misunderstood:—

WORKMEN—Would you be so kind as to call the attention of your readers, and especially of your working classes, to the following fact:—

Sixty syndicates (trade unions) of Parisian workmen are now collecting funds and making due preparations to send delegates to the Centennial Exhibition in order to inspect the various sections, compare the different articles, and be thus enabled to make reports calculated to promote improvements in every particular craft. Among the delegates will be professors and teachers of both sexes, who will give all their attention to the special subject of schools and methods, with a view to the institution of a new system of education at once secular, civic and technical.

We are told that some of your American workmen entertain apprehensions with regard to the intended visit of these few Parisian craftsmen. They seem to fear that our countrymen may be disposed to accept work in American shops and thus become instrumental in introducing European labor into your country on a scale large enough to cause a restriction of wages.

We prize too much the esteem and friendship of our fellow laborers in America to allow them to remain under such a wrong impression with regard to us. Therefore we beg you, gentlemen, to publish the correct address in order to let them know we are

real position of our delegates. They have good situations in this country, and intend to visit America solely with a view of examining and comparing the numerous and choice products exhibited in the magnificent buildings at Fairmount Park, and celebrating with their American brethren the glorious centenary of a republic sister to our own.

In Europe we are earnestly engaged in a movement tending to a constant increase of our wages. In visiting America our intention is to learn how to extend our knowledge and promote the welfare of the working classes all over the globe than to contribute in the least degree to the injury of our fellow laborers of the New World.

Three years ago we made an excursion to Vienna, which resulted in the formation of a bond of union between Austrian and French workmen.

We hope that ties of a still stronger nature will bind American and French workmen in consequence of our intended visit to Philadelphia.

We remain, gentlemen, respectfully yours. On behalf of the committee:—

Daniel (shoemaker), Khoser (clockmaker), Machiels (cabinetmaker), Gautard (sculptor), Birelbes (chairmaker), Amoureux (saddler), Follencio (optician), Mlle. Andre (dressmaker), Corin (furniture finisher), Moutier (compositor), Andre (jeweller), Desplanches (coachmaker), Fremeur (farrier), Rouleau (tailmaker), Bondier (bookbinder).

AUG. DESMOULINS (teacher), Secretary.

FRANCE.

ELECTIONS FOR THE ASSEMBLY—RADICAL GAINS OVER CANDIDATES OF THE LEFT AND CLERICALS.

PARIS, April 16, 1876.

Elections were held to-day for all vacancies in the Chamber of Deputies, caused by the return of a member from more than one district.

TRIUMPH FOR THE RADICALS.

At Marseilles M. Bouquet, radical, was elected by 4,241 votes.

M. Garnier Pages, of the Left, received 1,938 votes.

At Lille, M. Mazure, radical, was elected, receiving 6,008 votes, against 2,300 of M. Du Tillot, of the Left, and 2,100 of M. Yvan, clerical.

Second ballots are necessary in Bordeaux and the Seventeenth arrondissement in Paris.

In the latter M. Pascal Duprat heads the poll.

A FINE ARTS EXHIBITION TO BE HELD.

An official decree has been issued announcing that a universal exhibition of fine arts will be held in 1878 simultaneously with the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition already announced.

RUSSIA.

THE CIRCULATION OF POLITICAL ALARMS CONDEMNED.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 16, 1876.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* reproduces the pacific assurances which appeared in the *Vienna Political Correspondence* of April 13, to the effect that there had not been the slightest difference between Russia and Austria, and both Powers would continue to act conjointly for the pacification of Turkey.

The *Journal* entreats the public to give no credit to the alarming reports which were in circulation last week.

TURKEY.

THE INSURGENTS RETIRE FROM TREBIZOND.

RAGUSA, April 16, 1876.

The insurgents have withdrawn from the vicinity of Trebizond.

DECIDED DENIAL OF THE AUSTRIAN DECLARATION OF FRIENDSHIP FOR RUSSIA.

LONDON, April 17, 1876.

In spite of the declaration of Austria, published by the St. Petersburg government, denying the speech hostile to Russia, which was attributed to Baron Rodich, a correspondent of the *Ruski Mir* sends a special despatch reasserting the original statement and declaring that he and two others were present when Rodich spoke of "Russia as defeated by Turkey."

GERMAN INFERENCE.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* points out as a significant fact that the *Mir* thus contradicts an official statement, and says it is a proof of the power the Slave party have in St. Petersburg.

CUBA.

VOLUNTEERS RELIEVED FROM DUTY IN THE FIELD.

HAVANA, April 16, 1876.

The Havana Volunteers will henceforth do no campaign duty, as their services in the field are no longer considered necessary.

INDIA.

ARMED RIOTERS DEMONSTRATING AGAINST AN OPPRESSIVE RAJAH.

LONDON, April 17, 1876.

A Calcutta despatch to the *Times* says the troubles in Bihar, the beginning of which was reported in a despatch of April 9, now look more serious, but there has been no actual fighting as yet.

Large numbers of armed rioters are collecting.

A RAJAH IN BANISHMENT.

The people are principally incensed against the actions of the Rajah, who has taken refuge in the fort.

ABYSSINIA.

THE EGYPTIAN ARMY SAID TO BE SURROUNDED BY THE KING'S TROOPS—A DEMAND FOR INDEMNITY.

LONDON, April 17, 1876.

A special despatch to the *Standard*, dated Alexandria, Saturday, says reports have been received there that the Egyptian army has been surrounded by the Abyssinians and its situation is critical, and that Abyssinia demands an indemnity for the expenses of the war.

SAMOA.

CAREER OF COLONEL STEINBERGER—BENEFICIAL EFFECT OF HIS VISIT TO THE NAVIGATOR ISLANDS—LETTER OF A PROMINENT CHIEF TO THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1876.

As something has recently been said about Colonel Steinberger in connection with Samoa at the Navigator Islands it may be interesting to recall the fact that in March, 1875, Colonel Steinberger was appointed a special agent of this government to visit and report upon those islands.

REPORT OF STEINBERGER.

In an elaborate report made to the Secretary of State he gives a circumstantial account of his counsel with the assembled chiefs, telling them that he was not clothed with diplomatic power to treat with them; that he had come from a great nation in a small unarmed vessel; that he was accredited to Samoa and the Samoans, not to the white foreign residents; that he was aware of the fact that they now felt keenly the transfer of lands to the whites, which was the result of their own free choice; that he had seen the good results of their own government, and the interest taken in them, and that in his journeyings he should mingle with them, shrinking from no hardships, and would ever be in earnest in his efforts to learn with and from them.

THE COUNCIL OF NATIVES.

At this council were seven and dignified chiefs who a few months before were enemies at war. From that day to the hour of his departure from the islands the chiefs would seek him, asking advice and detailing their plans for the creation of government and the establishment of laws. For the first time they felt they had met a white man, other than missionaries, who advised them against the sale of their land and mingled freely with them.

WITHOUT DIFFICULTY THROUGHOUT THE ISLANDS.

The feeling was different throughout the islands, and the "white Americans" came to be known as their friend. The native combatants came to realize that they were the objects of common plunder, and made peace with one another. It appeared from the documents that a paper signed by foreigners, residents on the islands, was addressed to Colonel Steinberger, asking a favorable consideration of the petition, signed by the chiefs, for the recognition of the rights of the natives to their land. This is all the letter. My God, you health and peace.

No other communication than that sent to the two houses of Congress on the subject of Samoa two years ago have been transmitted to Congress.

WASHINGTON.

An Important Issue Between the House and the District Court.

THE KILBOURN HABEAS CORPUS.

Possible Conflict Between the Legislature and the Judiciary.

THE BELKNAP IMPEACHMENT.

The Missing Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad.

GRANTS PARTIALLY FOR CONKLING.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1876.

BITTER PARTISAN SPIRIT MANIFESTED BY A CERTAIN CLASS OF REPUBLICANS—UNFAIR ATTEMPT TO MAKE THE DEMOCRATS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE KILBOURN HABEAS CORPUS CONFLICT—THE OLD CRY OF "REBEL."

An attempt has been made here to-day by republican partisans to make the struggle over the habeas corpus writ issued by Judge Carter for the production of Kilbourn appear as a new democratic outrage, and there has been a good deal of rejoicing among the baser kind of republicans over a possible conflict between the House and the Court, which, these persons fondly hope, may prove serious and involve an outright act of force by the President. Such phrases as "We will see what this Confederate Congress will do when it is confronted by federal layabouts once more" may be heard, and there is an evident intention to make a party cry that the democrats are interfering with the writ of habeas corpus. Nothing can be fairer or more than this. It is not a party question at all in the House, nor was it a party question in the Judiciary Committee. Three out of the four republicans on that committee voted for the resolution refusing to obey the writ; of the seven democrats, two—Proctor Knott, the chairman, and W. P. Lynde, two of the ablest lawyers in the House—dissenting in the House on Saturday, one of the strongest speeches against obeying the writ was made by a republican member of the committee, Judge Lawrence, and it is understood that Mr. Hoar will speak on Monday, also contending that the House ought to refuse to obey the writ. It is grossly false, therefore, to say that if the House shall refuse to obey the writ this will be the act of democrats, unless the vote shall so prove it. At present the question is not one on which party lines are drawn, and some of the strongest republicans, as Judge Lawrence and Mr. Hoar, contend that the House ought to disobey the writ.

Partisan spirit creeps to the surface here on all occasions, but it is only just to say that it is displayed far more bitterly by the republicans than by the democrats. The phrase "This Confederate Congress" is very commonly used, and the baser kind of republicans lose no opportunity to stir up hatred toward the democrats and to bring up and use for their party purposes the recollections of the war. There are men of this kind whose sufficient answer to a democrat's argument is that "he fought for the rebellion," and who are incapable of getting beyond or above that narrow standpoint. There is no doubt that much of the legislation of the present session will be controlled by this contemptible and unpatriotic spirit, which continually fans the hatred of one section toward the other. It is fair to add that there are, of course, a great many republicans who are above this, as is shown every day. It is the insignificant men who have no legitimate influence who are ready to cry out "Rebel," and think it an excellent preparation for the Presidential campaign.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1876.

THE RECURRENT WITNESS CASE—THE CONSEQUENCES OF A REFUSAL BY THE HOUSE TO OBEY THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS—A DISGRACEFUL WRANGLE THREATENED.

A grave, not to say critical, question is at issue in the controversy between the House of Representatives and the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in the matter of the writ of the Court requiring the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House to produce the body of Hallett Kilbourn in court next Tuesday morning. The writ, it will be remembered, was issued last Tuesday, and the Sergeant-at-Arms, under the ordinary regulations of the court, had three days in which to make his return. Friday being a legal holiday the three days did not expire until Saturday. The question had meantime been referred to the Judiciary Committee, who, yesterday, reported by resolution to instruct the Sergeant-at-Arms to disobey the writ, and the whole day was given over to debating the subject. Meanwhile the Sergeant-at-Arms proceeded to the court without his prisoner and stated what the action of the House had been and was in the matter. Strictly speaking the Sergeant-at-Arms would have been at this juncture in contempt of the court and might have been arrested at the command of the Judge, had the latter chosen to have recognized the contempt of the writ as existing. But it would seem that the Court has discretion to allow the contempt to begin, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was, therefore, suffered to depart, with the understanding that the writ was definitely returnable next Tuesday morning. Before that time the debate in the House will have been brought to a conclusion by the enforcement of the previous question, which is ordered to be taken at three o'clock on Monday afternoon, when the momentous question will be decided whether the House of Representatives, through its agent, the Sergeant-at-Arms, will obey or disobey the writ of habeas corpus. Should the decision be to disobey the sacred and time-honored mandate of the Court, it will be the first time in the history of the country that such a conflict of power has arisen; and the question arises, What and how serious will be the consequences? The Court, in executing and enforcing the writ, will call on the Marshal of the District, who in turn, in case of resistance, may call on the President of the United States, and the latter may in turn summon the military and naval forces of the United States to assist him; and the query suggests itself, What force, organized or unorganized, can Congress put in opposition to the above recognized allies of the Court?

The case has progressed so far before the Supreme Court of the District and the House of Representatives as to show that unless the House agrees to produce the body of Kilbourn in obedience to the order of the Court very serious consequences will arise between the House and the Court. It may be regarded as certain because it is understood that Judge Carter has so declared that if the Sergeant-at-Arms, under the instructions of the House, refuses on Tuesday to produce Kilbourn in court Judge Carter will issue an attachment and commit the Sergeant-at-Arms for contempt of court.

People here who would like a row say that if the Court calls for assistance to enable its officers to enforce a writ of the Court it would be made upon the President, and it is said that he will undoubtedly be made if the attachment of the Sergeant-at-Arms is decided upon and is subsequently resisted by the House. There is no reason to doubt that if the House of Representatives does produce Kilbourn in court he will be discharged from custody of the House, since it seems to be well understood that all the Justices of the District Court hold that Congress has provided by law a method by which recalcitrant witnesses, being certified as such to the District Attorney by the presiding officer of either house, are to be proceeded against and punished by indictment and trial in the District Court. It is also held that a continued punishment by the House, after indictment, for this offence by the Court is equivalent to twice

punishing a man for the same offence, and also an interference with the duties of the Court and its processes, both of which are prescribed by a law of Congress, which one house certainly has no right to set aside. Some of the justices hold that the proceeding against Kilbourn on the part of the House is altogether illegal and unconstitutional, because, in the first instance, the committee which called Kilbourn had no jurisdiction of the particular branch of the subject which they were investigating, and in the second place, that it had no such authority over the private books and papers of this citizen as it claimed.

Despite the alarming aspect of the controversy, and notwithstanding the fears of some who foresee a wrangle over the question as disgraceful as the revolutionary turmoil of a South American Republic, there is good reason for believing that the order for the previous question to-morrow afternoon will result in a resolution instructing the Sergeant-at-Arms to obey the writ. It is fair also to say that party lines are not clearly drawn in the contest, and that men of both parties are found on either side.

BELKNAP'S IMPEACHMENT—FORMALITIES TO BE OBSERVED IN THE SENATE TO-DAY—MANNER OF CONDUCTING THE TRIAL.

The Senate will meet as usual to-morrow, April 17, at noon, but at half past twelve o'clock the presiding officer, Mr. Ferry, will arise and state that the hour